TEXAS TOPICS.

Interesting Description of a Visit to the General Land Office at Austin.

A Novel Specimen of Architecture How the Business is Conducted-The History of the Land Grants and Patents-The Way to Get a Homestead.

[Special Correspondence of the Sentinel.] Austin, Jan. 18.—In company with Mr. A. B. Killough, a gallant Alabamian, we have visited many places of interest in this city, among others the general land office, and we take pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to him, as well as to Mr. Hutchins, for much of the valuable information embodied in this letter. With their generous and courteous assistance we are enabled to give you a description of mathematical exactness. The building known as the general land office is a stately edifice occupying an elevated position 150 yards southeast of the capital, and its unique appearance attracts one's attention even before they know there's anything remarkable about it. It around this city. The architect who de-eigned the building was a German named Stormme, and his model was a castle on the Rhine, beneath whose shadow he gamboled when a boy. Long years afterward when in a new land he was offered the opportunity to reproduce his beau ideal of architectural heauty he went to work con amore, and gave to Texas her lofty and spacious land office. It is thoroughly fire-proof, wood only having been used in the construction of the doors, window frames and sash; and if a look of massive solidity augurs durability, then the old architect, lately deceased, has left behind him a monument that will preserve his name for centuries to come.

TEXAS LAND AND ITS HISTORY.

In this connection it may be proper to say something of the land area, and land titles of the state of Texas. The estimated area is 175,-594,560 acres, or nearly 275,000 square miles. From this statement it is readily seen that the "Lone Star" might be split up into some five or six lesser lights, and still each would be in size a full average one in the epluribus unum galaxy. However, nothing is more distasteful to old Texans than the mere mention of a possible ultimate division of the colossal domain, and to forbid it they invoke the shade of every hero who fell on the battle field of San Jacinto, or within the blood stained walls of the Alamo.

But to return to land matters. The first of whose government Mexico, including

his hat, bowed to the grantee in acknowlins for the substance of this narration. To a direct one, as it was to provide that the edgment of the fact that he was the owner them you owe it. MABEL LAWRANCE. government should assume to issue all of the soil. Thereupon the owner "pulled weeds, drove stakes, threw stones and hal-looed," in evidence of his proprietary rights, and that underneath the jacal he might afterwards erect on his newly acquired domain "none should dare molest or make him afraid."

In 1821 Moses Austin, of St. Louis, made with Iturbide, the emperor of Mexico, a contract to colonize within the province of Texas 300 families, the head of each to be entitled to receive one league, or 4,428 acres, and each single man one third that quantity. Moses Austin dying soon after, the grant was transferred to his son Stephen. In the meantime the republic of Mexico was divided into states in imita-tion of the "republic of the north" (the United States), and in this division Conhiula and Texas were blended together and made to constitute one state. All colonists obtained titles to their land from the new government, and through officials created for that purpose, the only perquisites being that they professed the Catholic religion, took the oath of allegiance to the "God and liberty" government, and were youched for as good, true men. In this manner the country was settled and land acquired prior to the revolution which the 19th of April, 1836.

THE ORIGINAL TITLES.

All of the original Spanish and Mexican titles to land in Texas are preserved in the archives of the general land office. They were considered public documents, and as such are to be kept in the custody of the government; grantees are given copies called testimonics. First, the republic of Texas, after her the state, fell heir to these original documents, and have ever watchfully guarded and preserved them. The present land system was established in 1837, and has grown from a small beginning into its present colossal dimensions. Its present staff of officials number 55, viz: one commissioner, one chief clerk, one chief draftsman, one receiver, one Spanish translator, one calculator, 15 assistant draftsmen and 26 clerks. Under the laws of Texas claims to land are classified as first, second, third class—boun-ty, script, pre-emption. The first class includes the claims of all parties who settled in the country anterior to the declaration of independence, and these were entitled to one league of land. The second class designates the claims of such settlers as arrived in Texas subsequent to the declaration and prior to 1839. All second class claimants who served in the army of the republic and were honorably discharged received as much land as first class claimants, while others of that class who did not become soldiers, if heads of families, received 1,280 acres, and if single men 640 acres. The third class claimants are those settlers came to the country and domiciled themselves here after the year 1839, and prior to the repeal of the law. They it heads of families received 640 acres, if single men 320 acres. Bounty claims are donations of land made by the republic for military services, and to obtain them required no permanent settlement in the country. Scrip claims are donations to railroads, manufacturing enterprises, irrigation and navigation companies, etc. Pre-emption claims are those of settlers on the public domain, who, under existing and

are conducted very systematically, observing the following routine: A new claim is placed first in the hands of the filing ness.

clerk, who registers it, and puts it in a wrapper, on which he marks the file number, the class, name of claimant and such other memoranda as will distinguish it from all other claims. It is then, passed to the com-missioner or chief clerk who certifies to its having been filed on a certain day. Then it goes to the caculator, who carefully examines the field notes of the survey for the purpose of determing their correctness. If correct, he certifies to the fact; if erroneous, he points out the errors, and his report is transmitted to the surveyor. From the calculator the claim goes to the draftsman's depart-ment, where the survey is delineated on the map of the proper county. If not in conflict with any previous survey the draftsman marks on it, "correct on the map." If in conflict with any previous survey, the draftsman certifles to the fact and notifies the surveyor of it. If all is correct on the map, it next goes to the "examining clerk," who scrutinizes the nature of the claim and determines whether or not the certificate under which the survey is made is genuine or not. If he finds it to be the true certificate, a short entry is made on the wrapper to that effect. After any claim has been in the office ninety days and passed the ordeal of all the examinations above named without being objected to, it may be called for by the claimant or his agent; and after due scrutiny by either the chief clerk or commissioner, and no reason appearing why it should not be patented, one or the other of those officials indorses upon it "ready for was erected in the years 1856 and 1857, and patenting." It then goes to the department is built of the limestone so abundant in and around this city. The architect who demade out which is laid before the commissioner and signed by him, and then it receives the impress of the seal of the general land office. It is then transmitted to the governor for his signature and the impress

> comes its possessor. SOME STATISTICS.

of the seal of the state. Upon its return to

the office the claimant or his agent, on pay-

ment of the proper fee to the receiver, be-

The last report of the commissioner to the governor shows that on August 31, 1876, there were still remaining of vacant public domain 57,632,320 acres. The same report shows that the lands set apart for the establishment of a university amount to 202,644 acres. It also sets down 16,080,000 acres as the quantity of land up to that time set apart for common school purposes. For the fiscal year ending August 31, 1876, in the same report to the governor, it is shown that the general land office received for patents issued and other dues \$78,322,73, and that they had issued 7,795 patents, embracing 4,291,343 acres,

Patentees pay nothing for the land conveyed to them by the state, except they are settlers upon university or common school lands. In such cases they pay a small sum per acre for it, varying according to location and quality, the price being set upon it by the appraisers of its neighborhood appointed by the governor, and their failings in the matter invariably leans to the side of the poor settler, and under the laws governing the matter he has 10 years in which, by grants of land in Texas were made in or annual payments, to acquire his homestead. about 1730 in the name of the king of Spain, In all other cases patents cover lands donated by the state to individuals or corporations in Texas, was a dependency. Then, and thus consideration of pest services or benefits to it was, that the territory embracing San the state or former republic. In many intances Antonio, and that of several ancient Indian | the benefits are very shadowy, and the genmissions, was set apart, and the grantees invested with title. At that time, and for a long period thereafter, the investiture of away millions of acres of the public domain, ession was performed in a manner that | when the consideration was only the digging | resumption issues ought not be complicated | away meditating dire vengeance. to modern eyes would appear grotesque and of ditches and the cleaning out of streams which, like the little boy's nose that"wouldn't Witnesses were called, and the officer stay blowed," never will stay dug or cleaned commissioned to make the investiture took out. I can not close my almost exhaustive the grantee by the hand, led him about over description of the general land office without the land fer some time, and then, taking off sgain thanking Messrs. Killuogh and Hutch-

Look Out, Young Men.

[Christian at Work.] When it is said of a man, "He drinks," and it can be proven, then what store wants him for a clerk? What church wants him for a member? Who will trust him? What dying man appoints him his executor? He may have been 40 years in building his reputation-it goes down. Letters of recommendation, the backing up of business firms, a brilliant ancestry, can not save him. The world shies off. Why? It is whispered all through the community, "He drinks: he drinks." That blasts him. When a young man loses his reputation for sobriety he might as well be at the bottom of the sea.

There are young men here who have their good names as their only capital. Your father has started you out in city life. He could only give you an education. He gave you no means. He started you, however, under Christian influences. You have come to the city. You are now achieving your own fortune, under God, by your own right arm. Now look out, young man, that there is no doubt of your sobriety. Do not create any suspicion by going in or out of liquor establishments, or by any glare of your eye, or by any unnatural flush of your cheek. You can not afford to do it, for your good culminated in the independence of Texas You can not afford to do it, for your good by the successful battle of San Jacinto on name is your only capital, and when that is blasted, with the reputation of taking strong | was bound to maintain its obligation to pay drink, all is gone.

Shelbyville Volunteer: The case of the state against Theodore E. Grege, of Rush county, charged with forging the name of Thaddeus Lewis to a bank check, was called in the circuit court yesterday afternoon. It will be remembered that Gregg was recently tried for this offense and convicted, but Judge Hord awarded him a new trial. On the would therefore provide that a certain portion—45 per cent.—of customs dues should be receivable in gold, and the rest in silver of legal tenders. He would also provide that of the appropriations a certain amount of money voted should be voted this, the second trial, defendant put in a plea of insanity, and, white admitting the forgery introduced evidence to show that he silver. had become so demented by the use of whisky and morphine as not to be responsible for the crime. The prosecutor argued, with much force and point, that although there were certain crimes which a man might be excused for committing, under a plea of insanity, forgery was certainly not one of them. Forgery was an ac, for the committal of which one must needs be in possession of all his fac-ulties and capable of logical res-soning. It involves a knowledge of the facts that the forger needs money; that his own credit is not sufficient to obtain it; that the desired credit will be extended to another. He therefore deliberately goes to bank, draws money upon the forged paper, and uses it for his own benefit. An insane man, urged Mr. Ray, would not only be inincapable of embracing all these points, but would not even be aware that he had any use for money. The case was submitted to the jury at 6 o'clock last evening, and at 9 they brought in a verdict of acquittal. Thus two juries in the short space of a month return verdicts in an important case of felony entirely antagonistic. Truly the verdicts of juries are past finding out. The defendant is sent on his way rejoicing, advised that hereafter he may commit what crimes he chooses, under the influence of c. W. Garfield: opium, and be excused under the convention of the conventi ient and elastic plea of "insanity."

previous laws of the state, have located upon and improved the quantities of land to which they were then entitled by the laws in force at that time. At present all such, if heads of families, can obtain 160 acres, and single men 80 acres.

THE WORKINGS OF THE LAND OFFICE

THE WORKINGS OF THE LAN Peru Republican: Rev. Mr. Ellis was presching in the Friends' church at Amboy,

SILVER AND RESUMPTION.

Caucus of Members of the House of Representatives.

Some Pretty Plain Talk.

[Washington Special to the Chicago Tribune,

January 21.] The contest over the currency was renewed in a secret caucus, called irrespective of party, which assembled in the house judiciary room immediately after adjournment. There were 100 members present, mostly from the south and west, with sev-eral from Pennsylvania, and one (General Butler) from New England. The two parties were very nearly equally represented. Buckner, of Missouri, chairman of the banking and currency committee, presided. He stated that the caucus had been called for the purpose of organizing a movement in both houses of congress to accomplish three objects-first, the repeal of the resumption act; second, the remonetization of silver; and third, the substitution of greenbacks by appointment in New York. She corresentirely for the national bank currency. Upon the last point there immediately arose

AN ANIMATED DEBATE, which continued for an hour and a half The principal speakers were General Benja-min F. Butler, Macmahon of Ohio, Townsend, Carter, Harrison, Fort of Illinois, Hoooker of Mississippi, Bouck of Wisconsin, Tom Ewing and Bragg. The result was the defeat of the proposition respecting national banks, and the unanimous adoption of the following resolution, presented by Fort of

Resolved. That the purpose of the organiza-tion now about to be made shall be confined to the remonetization of the silver dollar and the repeal of the resumption act.

It was discovered in the course of the de

THE NATIONAL BANK ISSUE was one which a majority of those among republicans, at least, desired for the present to avoid. One of the speakers said that the lesson of Æsop's table was a true one, that a bundle of sticks could best be broken by breaking each one separately. McMahon, of Ohio, though that the whole subject might lover, he engaged in conversation with one as well be entered on and a direct issue made, now as at any time. He was very earnest, and particularly bitter in his de-nunciation of the national banking system. Townsend, of Illinois, likewise denounced the national banks, and declared that there was not a national banker in his district who was not opposed to the silver movement. Bragg, of Wisconsin, took similar grounds. General Tom Ewing, who has been very pronounced in his opposition to the national banking system, and who sought first to commit the house to that theory, seems, since his recent experience in Ohio, to have

A CHANGE OF HEART.

and very earnestly opposed bringing the national bank question into the present controversy. Fort, of Illinois, whose resolution finally prevailed, was of the same opinion. As an original proposition, he would not be for national banks, but they are established, and a good many things could be said in their favor, especially as they helped keep bonds at home, and, in any event, silver and by the introduction of the national bank question. The principal speeches of a few minutes each were rather in the nature of a running conference than set speeches. The proposition that was made was rather an indirect assault upon the national banks than government should assume to issue all proper money, and to control it.

GENERAL BEN BUTLER made the speech of the caucus. It was twenty five minutes in length, received universal attention, and contained the most radicl suggestions. The temper manifested towards the administration is said to have been personally very friendly, but its tone was extremely determined. General Butler suggested a measure which a considerable number of the persons present at the caucus considered as

A VERY PRACTICABLE ONE, in the event of the veto of the silver bill by the president. He stated in substance that, if the silver bill should pass both houses by a respectable majority—by two thirds, in fact, as it now seems likely to do—and the president should veto it, that it would be expedient, and would probably be the duty of the lower house, to attach a proviso to all appropriation bills that a certain amount of money appropriated should be in silver, and a certain amount in gold. Butler maintained that this was as much

WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRIS SENTATIVES

as it is of the house of commons in England. He said that he could not vote for the bill that was defeated in the house in the afternoon, as he considered that the government interest on the public debt in coin, but he stated that only \$95,000,000 annually are requisite for this purpose, while the total amount of customs revenue is about \$160,-000,000. He would therefore provide that a

THE ORGANIZATION formed to-day meets subject to the call of the chairman of the organization. Buckner, of Missouri, was elected president; Phillips, of Kansas, secretary and treasurer, and Rice, of Ohio, secretary. These officers were di-rected to appoint a committee of five on finances and a committee of five on distribu-

CARTER HARRISON

tion.

gave notice that he should offer an amendment to every appropriation bill, incorporating the silver bill in it. Harrison's amendment directs that the appropriations shall be paid in legal tender notes or coins of standard value on the 14th of July, 1870, at the option of the secretary of the treasury, and in order that the secretary of the treasury may have the means at his disposal to execute his option he is authorized and directed to purchase silver bulion and cause

Beautifying Farms.

The following is an extract from a paper on landscape gardening, read before the Michigan Pomological society, by Professor

There is money value in the making of a beautiful home that will pay a large interest upon the outlay, if the labor be reckoned at its highest value. You may not want to

bition of taste in adornment pays in the cash receipts. Beautiful situations are always more marketable at advanced rates than SALE FOR STREET IMPROVEMENT. Sale for Street Improvement. poorly kept farms are at a discount. It pays then liberally to make a home beautiful.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

A Husband's Unjust Accusations.

[New York Star.] 'Tis the old, old story, with variations, The scene of the first act is laid in the vicinity of New Rochelle, where a residence was purchased last season by a wealthy young business man of this city. He had only been 18 months a benedict and his marital life was nearly perfect. In addition to his wife his household included the housekeeper, a widow, and her daughter the housemaid.

So far as known the widow was not one of the sort against whom the elder Weller warned Weller junior. Her sin, if sin it be, was that she was the mother of a very saucy, handsome and somewhat free thinking daughter. This daughter had many admirers, and, as a matter of fact, she had a habit of meeting at least one of her lovers ponded with her lover, and, for the address of her letters she combined her name with the last name of her mistres, So long as she was careful to receive all letters for the family in person no trouble resulted.

But one fatal day the master of the house

was detained in the morning later than usual, and happened to be at the door when the postman came. What was this? A letter directed in a bold but unknown masculine hand to Miss Lucy Austin. What did it mean? Was his wife masquerading as an unmarried woman, with a change of her first name? In a sudden fit of jealous terror he tore the letter open. The writer asked her to meet him at Maillard's at 2 o'clock that afternoon. The demon had entered his soul, but he decided to wait till the appointed hour and then confront her in the presence of her paramour. Assurance became doubly sure, when, on bidding his wife good-by for the day, she asked him for some money as she was going to town to do some shopping. The wronged husband, a little before 2 o'clock, entered Maillard's, and took a secluded seat in the rear. While of the young women in attendance. He plied her with questions as to the ladies who were in the habit of coming at that hour. To his horror he was informed there was one lady who frequently met a gentleman at 2 o'clock. "Is this the one?" ho asked tragically

pulling his wife's photograph from his poeket. "On, no!" was the reply, "this is not the

At this very instant his wife, as if by some strange fatality, entered the place and seated herself at one of the tables. She had been shopping, was tired, and came in for some light refreshment.

Unable longer to contain himself, and forgetting that the destroyer of his happiness had not yet appeared, he rushed forward to where his wife was sitting, rudely pulled her from her seat, upbraided her in the inco-herent ravings of a madman, and then dragged the terrified woman into the street. thrust her into a carriage, ordered the back-man to take her home, and then stalked

That night when he went home his wife was gone. She had packed up her things and had gone home to her mother, who is a prominent lady living on the West side. In due course of time she brought suit for divorce on the ground of cruelty. He entered a counter suit, charging her with in fidelity.

He left his housekeeper and her daughter in charge of the house at New Rocaelle, and has been living in the city during the winter.

A few days ago he had occasion to visit his suburban establishment. It was a kind fate that sent him there. By a singular coincidence the postman came while he was there. There was a letter to "Miss Lucy Austin," in the same accursed hand as that which had ruined his life. What could it mean? He tore it open. The contents were almost a duplication of the first. While he was still reading it the house maid picked up the envelope which had fallen from his hand. "That is my letter!" she screamed, sudden-

ly snatching it from his hand. "Your letter, miserable girl! What do you mean?

She could not speak from confusion, but terrified beyond measure by his looks and words, she finally confessed she had been in the habit of receiving letters thus addressed, and that she was in the habit of meeting the writer of it at Maillard's.

"God forgive me!" he ejaculated, as he rushed wildly to the telegraph office, whence he sent a message to his wife, telling her the secret was discovered. On the next train he flew to her arms.

Keeping Apples.

The Michigan Farmer says that apples should not be put in the cellar until hard freezing arrives, and adds:

They should be packed in clean new barrels, and stored in some shed or covered with boards, exposed to the atmosphere for several weeks after picking, then remove to the grain barn, away from the smell of stables, and allowed to remain there as long as possible and not be frozen. We throw stalks or straw ever the barrel, and often defer placing them in the cellar until late in December. The fruit cellar should be dark-ened and kept as cool as possible and not freeze. Place the barrels on their sides, with strips of wood between them and the cellar bottom, and do not open or move until wanted for use. If the cellar is free from scent of vegetables when the barrels are opened, a rich and tempting perfume will arise. Most cellars are too warm for the storing of fruit.

Booneville Enquirer: To show the injury inflicted upon farmers who raise sheep the dog nuisance, take the facts as presented by the single county of Franklin, Indiana. From official and sworn statements there were 640 sheep killed by dogs, valued by sworn appraisers at \$2,064.95, for which there is no return, and not only no return, but worse than nothing; for in addition to the loss of sheep there were 2,000 dogs in the country to feed, making no returns, each one eating as much as a pig or a sheep, and many of them owned and kept by the families that are partly kept by the county. The people are taxed to support the dogs, which in turn kill their sheep, robbing them and the county of their earnings and wealth. If there was a sheep raised to each dog in the country and added to the number of sheep killed, it would add 2,640 to the sheep, which at the appraised value would add to the wealth of the farmers and to the tax duplicate \$7,027 each year. These are facts that should claim the serious consideration of the people and their representatives in our legis-lature.

found necessary or desirable to change loca-tion, the enhanced value through the exhi-fastidious in his tastes.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, In-diana, and duly attested by the clerk of said city under the corporate seal of said city, I

SATURDAY, February 9, 1878,

sell at public auction, at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following described lot, or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as assessed against such premises for street improvement, and all osts, to-wit.

Lot number one (1), in Ray's subdivision of outlot number sixty-four (64) in the city of In-dianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, owned by Charles Kuetemeier against which is assessed the sum of twenty-four dollars and seventytwo cents (\$24.72) for street improvement in favor of David A. Haywood, contractor.

WILLIAM M. WILES,

City Treasurer. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16, 1878.

SALE FOR STREET IMPROVEMENT.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, In-diana, and duly attested by the clerk of said city under the corporate seal of said city, I

SATURDAY, February 9, 1878,

sell, at public auction, at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described lot, or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as assessed against such premises for street improvement, and all costs,

Lot No. forty eight (48) in Alvord and Company's subdivision of Butler & Fletcher's addition to the city of Indianapols, Marion county, Indiana, owned by John M. Todd, against which is assessed the sum of five dollars (\$5.00) for street improvement in favor of Samuel J. Smock, contractor.

WILLIAM M. WILES,

City Treasurer. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16, 1878.

SALE FOR STREET IMPROVEMENT

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed, by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, Indi-ana, and duly attested by the clerk of said city under the corporate seal of said city, I will on

SATURDAY, February 9, 1878,

sell at public auction at the City Court Room between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following de-scribed lot, or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as assessed against such premises for street improvement, and all costs

One hundred and fifty-nine and ten and onehalf tweliths (159 :034-12) feet east side south one half of outlot No. one hundred and forty-four (144) in the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, owned by Winslow S. Pierce against which is assessed the sum of thirty dollars and thirty-six cents (\$30.36) for street improvement, in favor of John Greene, contractor. tractor.

WILLIAM M. WILES,

City Treasurer. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16, 1878.

SALE FOR STREET IMPROVEMENT.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, In-diana, and duly attested by the clerk of said city under the corporate seal of said city, I will

SATURDAY, February 9, 1878.

sell at public auction in the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described lot or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as assessed against such premises for street improvement, and all costs, to-wit:

Twenty-five (25) feet by two hundred and five (205) feet northeast corner of outlot No. sixty-four (84) in the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, owned by John W. Muir, against which is assessed the sum of fourteen dollars and forty-three cents (814.43) for street improvement, in favor of David A. Haywood, contractor. A. Haywood, contractor.

WILLIAM M. WILES,

City Treasurer. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16, 1878.

SALE FOR STREET IMPROVEMENT.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed, by the mayor of the city of indianapolis, Indi-ana, and duly attested by the clerk of said city under the corporate seal of said city, I will on

SATURDAY, February 9, 1878,

sell at public auction, at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described lot or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as assessed against such premises for street improvement, and all costs, to-wit:

Sixty eight and ten twelfths (68 10-12) feet on Washington street, one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet east one-half (E½) north one-half (N½) or outlot No one hundred and forty-two (142) in the city of Indianapolis, Mariou-county, Indiana, owned by J. H. Pierce et al, (Christian names unknown) against which is assessed the sum of thirty dollars and ninety-nve cents (\$3.95) for street improvement in favor of Frederick Gansberg, contractor.

. WILLIAM M. WILES,

City Treasurer. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16, 1878.

SALE FOR STEERT IMPROVEMENT.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, Indi-sna, and duly attested by the clerk of said city under the corporate seal of said city, I

SATURDAY, February 9, 1878,

sell, at public auction, at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, the following described lot, or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as assessed against such premises for street improvement, and all costs. to-wit:

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16, 1878

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed, by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, Indi-ana, and duly attested by the cierk of said city under the corporate seal of said city, I will on

SATURDAY, February 9, 1878,

sell at public auction, at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p m. of said day, the following described lot, or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum hereinafter named as assessed against such preminanter named as assessed against such preminanter named as assessed. ses for street improvement, and all costs, to-

Thirty-seven (37) feet east side of lot No. thirty-one (31) in Ovivd Butler's north addition to the city of Ind anapolis, Marion county, Indiana, owned by Jacob Bower, against which is assessed the sum of ninety-one dollars and fifty-seven cents (891.57) for street im-provement, in favor of Elton B. Elliott, con-

WILLIAM M. WILES,

City Treasurer. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 15, 1878.

SALE FOR STREET IMPROVEMENT.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed, by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, In-diana, and duly attested by tr - clerk of said city under the corporate seal of said city, I

will, on SATURDAY, February 9, 1878,

sell at public auction, at the City Court room, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following de-scribed lot or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum herein-after named as assessed against such premises for street improvement, and all costs, to-wit:

(Except thirty-five (35) feet taken for street) west one-half west half lot No. eighteen (18) in Ovid Butler's north addition to the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, owned by Morris R. Trimbie, against which is assess-ed the sum of ninety-one dollars and fifty-sev-en cents (\$91.57) for street improvement in fa-vor of Elton B Elliott, contractor.

WILLIAM M. WILES,

City Treasurer. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16, 1878.

SALE FOR STREET IMPROVEMENT.

By virtue of a certain precept to me directed by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, In-diana, and duly attested by the clerk of said city, under the corporate seal of said city, I will on

SATURDAY, February 9, 1878,

sell at public anction at the City Court Room, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, the following de-scribed lot or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum herein-after named as assessed against such premises for street improvement, and all costs to-wit:

Thirty-six (36) feet south side of lot No. twenty three (23) Ovid Butler's north addition to thecity of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, owned by Fred J. Meikle, against which is assessed the sum of twenty-inree dollars and seventy-six cents (\$23.76) for street im-provement in favor of Elion B. Elliott, con-

WILLIAM M. WILES,

City Treasurer. Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16, 1878.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

Whereas, a certain precept has been duly 'issued to me by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, under the corporate seal of said city, dated December 28, 1877, showing that there is due the following named contractor the amount hereinafter specified for street im-provement in the city of Indianapolis, Marlon County, Indiana:

Due Frederick Gansberg for grading and graveling the first alley east o 1Franklin street, between Zeiger and Nebraska streets, from William B. Klivert the sum of fourteen dollars and ninety-five cents (\$14.95), amount of assessment charged against lot No. fifty-five (55) in Yezzer's addition to the city of In-dianapolis, Marion county, Indiana.

Now, the said defendant is hereby notified that, unless within (20) days after the publica-tion, for three weeks, of this notice the amount so assessed against the above de-scribed lot or parcel of land is paid, I will pro-ceed to collect the amount so assessed by levy and sale of said lot or parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the above claim, and all costs that may accrue.

WILLIAM M. WILES. City Treasurer. Indianapolis, Ind., January 16, 1878.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

Whereas, a certain precept has been duly iswhereas, a certain precept has been duly issued to me by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, under the corporate seal of said city, dated December 28, 1877, showing that there is due the following named contractor the amount hereinafter specified for street improvement in the city of Indianapolis, Marion county Indiana.

Due Frederick Gansberg for grading and graveling the first alley east of Franklin street between Yeizer and Nebraska streets, from J. R. Perkenpine (Christian name unknown) the sum of twelve dollars and sixty-five cents (\$12.65), amount of assessment charged against lot No, ninety-nine (**9) in Dunlop and Tute-wiler's subdivision of Morris' addition to the city of Indianapolis, Indiana.

New, the said defendant is hereby notified, New, the said detendant is hereby notified, that unless within (20) days after the publication for three weeks of this notice, the amount so assessed against the above described lot or parcel of land is paid. I will proceed to collect the amount so assessed by levy and sale of said lot or parcel of land or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the above claim and all costs that may accrue.

WILLIAM M. WILES, City Treasurer.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16, 1878.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

Whereas, a certain precept has been duly issued to me by the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, under the corporate scal of said city, dated December 2, 1877, showing that there is due the following named contractor the amount hereinafter specified for street improvement in the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana.

Due Frederick Gansberg, for grading and graveling the first a ley case of Franktin str. et, between Yelzer and Nebraska streets. from James T. Wright the sum of fourteen dollars and ninety-five cents (\$14.95.) amount of assessment charged aginst lot No. one hundred and five (105) in Yelzer's addition to the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indianapolis,

Now the said defendant is hereby notified that unless within (20) days after the publica-tion for three weeks of this notice, the amountso assessed against the above described lot or parcel of land is paid, I will proceed to collect the amount so assessed by levy and sale of said lot or parcel of land, or so much thereo as may be necessary to satisfy the above claim and all costs that may accrue.

WILLIAM M. WILES, City Treasurer. Indianapolis, Ind., January 16, 1878.